MEATURES OF THE CHILDREN'S MILLINERY THIS WINTER.

Picturesque Models From Paris

-Pretty Settings for Baby Faces -Fashions for Older Girls-Headgear for very Small Boys-Low Crowns and Limp Brims--The Hussar Cap. In spite of the organdies and dimities

in the shop windows, winter headwear will be a necessity for many a day and if, as is probable, the child's hat or cap has grown battered and demoralized, now is the time by replace is with a new one. To be sure, the supply is not so large nor

so varied as it was in November, but the stock left on the outfitters' hands offers ample variety, and in children's winter millinery as in that of their mothers, prices have taken a tumble that tempts buyers.

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BONNETS AND QUAINT CAPS. the front edge of the cap, resting upon soft at the top, so that it lies upon the hood soft frills of narrow lace and terminating in two points. in rosette-like clusters of roses just above tabs falling on either side of the face like the lappets seen in the old days upon the caps of some elderly women, or the tabs upon the caps worn in certain districts of

> Another French cap, not so striking but odd enough to be unusual, is of ermine plush pulled to fit around the head and finished by piquant knots of soft satin above the ears. The plushes in imitation of fur have been used for many hats and bonnets as well as for children's coats and coat trimmings this winter, and often with exceedingly good effect.

Miniver plush, in particular, a very supple white or creamy plush with black pointing simulating the working in miniver. is fancied for the full Tam o' Shanter crowns of bonnets or hats with frilled brims of lace and mousseline. The heavy Moreover, the styles in children's hats crown gives warmth, while the soft frou-

in two points.

For the babies, exquisite little caps of

the ears; but the quaintest feature of the lace, chiffon, velvet, crêpe, &c., are used model is the addition of handsome lace and decorated with much handwork. There is a tendency toward closer shapes than the extravagantly flaring bonnets o recent seasons, and indeed many of the daintiest bonnets are quite close, with only modest frilling or ruching around

the face. The flaring poke with small crown and the Tam crown already described come a little later in the age gamut, and to their class belongs the Normandy bonnet with round or square crown and no brim, the latter being replaced by a flat fitting band covered with quilling or ruching. Full osettes or bunches of small flowers over the ears are used here, as on so many of the season's bonnets, and wide, soft streamers

are added to odd bonnet shapes. Hats of very soft felt with low or full crown and limp, flapping brim, trimmed with soft ribbons and rosettes or with big. soft ruchings laid around the crown, are THE HIGHER COST OF LIVING

COMPARISONS FROM A HOUSE-KEEPER'S ACCOUNTS.

Weekly Bills for Food Doubled Since 1899 and a Third Higher Than Two Years Ago-Meats, Vegetables, Fruits Affected-Canned Goods Much Dearer.

People of slender means are always sensitive to the increase or the decrease of their household expenses. The peculiarity of the present moment is that people of comfortable incomes are viewing with apprehension the increased cost of living.

This is, in this city, so housekeepers declare, at least one-third greater than two years ago, the manner of living remaining the same. For those with fixed incomes, and for those who have a perennial struggle to make both ends meet, the situation causes anxiety.

A woman who carries her housekeeping to the point of a profession has the records of her household expenses for a period of ten years. A comparision of these records affords proof that the cost of living has greatly increased. It is within the last five years that the greatest change is ob-

In 1899, for example, in a household conlucted on most economical principles the eekly bill for food alone ranged from \$19 \$22. In the same household the weekly bills now run from \$45 to \$50 weekly.

So far as the family is responsible it can only be pleaded that the three children are four years older, and presumably eat

Lamb that in 1899 cost 12 cents a pound now costs 16 cents. There is a record of forequarter of lamb and eight kidneys osting \$1.29 in 1899 and another dated Jan. 14, 1903, of the same weight and without the kidneys, costing \$1.52.

Turkeys that four years ago could be bought for 15 cents a pound are now 25 cents. The difference in the price of chicken is proportionately greater. In fact, turkey proves to be the cheapest of all meats,

since every atom can be utilized, even to the cracking of the bones for soup. The prices of beef have not materially changed since the rise after the Beef Trust was formed. Beef roasts at 18 cents, round at 18, sirloin 20, and porterhouse steak at

25 cents have ruled for some time.

Pork has gone kiting. Four years ago pork tenderloin could be bought for 10 ents a pound. To-day it costs 25 cents. Sausages have almost kept step with the tenderloin, while spareribs, the darkies' delight, are now expensive enough for white folks. Veal cutlets are now 25 cents,

as against 16 cents in 1899.

To glance once more at the record, it appears that in 1899 three broilers were purchased for 97 cents. Last week three broilers cost \$1.50. These prices all refer o January

There are not such differences in the prices of game. But as game is in a sense a luxury, the prices are not of so much con-

Canned goods show the same increase in price. The best canned corn in 1899 was 10 and 12 cents. To-day the best corn is 18 cents, and succotash 20 cents. Speculative grocers are now storing canned corn for a further rise. One who last year bought several boxes of corn for 70 cents resold it to the man he bought it from for \$1.15. He has now a number of boxes held for a greater rise.

Peas, asparagus and string beans have

ncreased correspondingly. Tomatoes, once a drug at 8 cents, are now 12 and 15

Of course these prices are for the better sorts of canned goods. The increases in these prices are perhaps trifling sums, but in the aggregate they have their own tale to tell in swelling the weekly bills. Against butter at 21 cents in 1899 is butter at 29 cents to-day. The only practicable eggs for cooking purposes to-day cost 42 cents a dozen, while eggs in-tended for eating cost 50 and 60 cents. For most people the price is prohibitory. There is not so great a difference in the prices of fruits, with the exception of apples. Eating apples have become among In 1888 a barrel of Spitzenbergs cost from \$3 to \$3.50. In 1899 the price was from \$4 to \$5. To-day the price is from \$5 to \$6. Bought at retail, table apples

are 4 and 5 cents apiece.

Oranges and lemons have both gone up in price, but neither soar like the apples. In vegetables apples are rivalled by the onion, which has come to distin-guish itself, and is one of the best paying crops the farmer or market gardener can raise. All green vegetables have gone up in price, even such humble vegetables as

urnips and carrots.

A barrel of flour in 1888 cost from \$3 to \$3.50. In 1899 it cost from \$3.90 to \$4. To-day the same brands cost from \$5 to \$5.20. The price of bread does not change accordingly, but the weight does.

The only things that console the house. keeper are the prices of sugar, tea and coffee, none of which costs so much as in 1899. Kerosene, however, is at least 5 cents a gallon higher. This increase has come with particular severity on the poor, who cannot afford gas and use kerosene for

both cooking and lighting.

The greatest increase is in rents. But as to rents there is an option. If one can-not afford a high priced neighborhood, one can move to a lower priced area. Such sacrifices may be disagreeable, but they can be made, if reduction of expenses is

imperative.
Such liberty cannot be taken with one's food. If Little Mary would only contract when high prices prevail it would show a nice and praiseworthy sense of the propriety of adapting itself to circumstances and environment. Unhappily, this is not the case. That impetuous and insistent

organ will demand its daily grist. ORANGES FROM JAPAN.

Carload of the Fruit Brought to America as an Experiment.

From the Kansas City World singular consignment of produce, and one that may be of significance to the fruit growers of the country, has just been received by the surveyor of the port in Kansas City. It is a carload of oranges from Japan, the duty upon which amounted to almost \$300. The ar arrived from the north, having reached its destination by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its southern connections. Accompanying it was a Jap.

Besides being unique as a shipment the manner of getting it here is interesting. As an uncleared consignment of importation the oranges came in a bonded car under Government seal. But the routing through the northwest made it necessary to have a man in attendance to see that the car was kent properly heated. To accomplish this without infringing on the importation laws a burglar proof cage was constructed in one corner of the car for the occupancy of a man. was in this pen that the little Jap made the

Oranges from Japan constitute an entirely new commodity of commerce so far as Kansas City receipts are concerned. The shipment just received is the first of the kind to arrive since the town became a port of entry. It is thought that the oranges have been brought here for the purpose of experiment, just as a few years ago a carload of wheat from Odessa, Russia, came in and was distributed among prominent Kansas farmers for seed The specimens of oranges are, however, of inferior appearance, being not much large than a lime. The expense of importing them is so great as to preclude the possibility of establishing an American market for Japanese oranges. It is probable that the entire carload has been brought here for free distribu-

Little Johnny's Reason. From the Philadelphia Press.

Teacher-Johnny, write on the blackboard the sentence "Two heads are better than one." Now, Johnny, do you believe that?" in a dime museum and make lots o' money.

MANY NEW ENGLAND DIVORCES. One to Every Six Marriages in Maine in

1902-The Number Growing. Boston, Jan. 23.-The National League for the Protection of the Family has been delving into statistics to ascertain the proportion of marriages and divorces in the several States.

In 1902 there were 4,351 divorces granted in the six New England States, and there seems to be a steady increase in all except

According to the latest statistics obtainable there was one divorce to about every six marriages in Maine, one divorce to every 8.3 marriages in Naine, one divorce to every
8.3 marriages in New Hampshire, one to
every 10 in Vermont, one to every 16 in
Massachusetts, one to every 8.4 in Rhode
Island, one to every 8.8 in Ohio, one to
every 7.6 in Indiana and one to every 11
in Michigan.

Dr. Sarniel W. Dille, the least of the service of the servic

Dr. Samuel W. Dike, the league's secre-

Dr. Samuel W. Dike, the league's secretary, says:

"An interesting arrangement has been entered into by a large proportion of the clergy of Rhode Island, which shows that something can be done toward harmonious action even where there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is mainly in the line of suggestions which the secretary of the league has been making for several years, and only needed efficient and wise leadership, such as has been shown in Rhode Island, to make it practical.

"Under the lead of Bishop Doane of Albany an effort is being made to get the

bany an effort is being made to get the various denominations of Christians of the country as a whole to make some agreements in regard to the action of their ministers in marrying improper persons. This is much slower work than the formation of local plans like that of Rhode Island.

"Some of the denominations have no national bodies empowered to act for all their churches in such a treater. Some of

their churches in such a matter. Some of those who have such power meet only once in three or four years, and the diversity of opinion is very great."

BEAUTIFUL MANIAC SET FREE. She Murdered Her Baby and Her Husband Died Strangely-Said to Be Cured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.-Mrs. Annie Penlington, known in southern Indiana everal years as the "beautiful maniac," as just been released from the Central Hospital for the Insane as cured, having reviously been on parole.

Mrs. Pennington's case has attracted more than local attention, and great symthy has been expressed for her. Her beauty has led many physicians to interest themselves in her case.

As Annie Kelly she was admitted to the nsane hospital in 1895. Three months later she was released and in a few months was married to Thomas Pennington, one of her early suitors. She was then 20 years old. Mr. Pennington was found dead one morning under circumstances which have never been explained. Soon after this Mrs. Pennington became deranged and was returned to the hospital. She was released and in less than a year was again declared

In 1901 she was married to the father of her late husband. They lived in Jeffersonville and were prosperous. One morning the husband returned home and found ing the husband returned none and found his wife sitting by the side of her dead infant, chattering to the child. The baby's head had been beaten to a pulp. The mother said that God had ordered her to kill the child and that she had to obey the

command.

She was returned to the hospital, but showed no symptoms of dementia. The past seemed to be a blank to her, for she never referred to her husband or her child, nor gave any evidence of regret for her act. When first received she was melancholy, but this was the only evidence of disorder she ever manifested.

INGENIOUS MOTHER'S SCHEME. How She Saved Her Debutante Daughter From a Floral Burden.

From the Washington Post Fashion has decreed that the debutante take her first bow before the social world bearing a bouquet which frequently is of such enormous proportions that it may be justly dubbed a floral burden.

Of course, the gown of the sweet young thing at her first appearance is the perfection of simplicity, and she is sans jewels, sans gewgaws of every description. An armful of flowers is her only adornment, which now amounts to a cross, for her arms soon ache in carrying it, and besides she is in momentary danger of tripping on the long ribbon streamers holding together the flowers, and thereby making a most undignified debut. So, in view of preventing such a catastrophe, and adding grace and beauty to the entire occasion, a clever mother solved the problem of how to dispose of the debutante's bouquets when she presented her daughter to society, one day last week.

Instead of the pretty girl being laden down with the proverbial from three to ten pound bouquet, and in order to escape the anxiety selecting whose flowers to carry, the mother had a screen made, upon which the bouquets were artistically hung, making, as they did, an enchanting background, in front of which hostess and daughter received their guests. The screen was made of wire, t being about 6 feet high and 31/4 feet in width and was entirely covered with smilax and tips of Florida palm leaves edged in all around. Wire rings served as holders for the flowers, while the ribbon bows hid these rings and added to the bright mass of color. The effect was exceedingly pretty, and at distance suggested a bit of gorgeous brocade upon which great bunches of flowers were wrought. The idea was unique and altogether sensible and will, no doubt, have many followers.

HOW MUCH FOOD TO EAT. Smallest Amount, According to This Rule, That Will Preserve Health.

How shall one determine, then, how much food to eat? Too much mystery has been thrown about this subject. Let your sensa-tions decide. It must be kept in mind that he entire function of digestion and assimilation is carried on without conscious superision or concurrence. It should be entirely unfelt and unknown, excepting by the feeling of bien-être which accompanies and follows its normal accomplishment. Satiety is bad, It implies a sensation of fulness in the region of the stomach, and that means that too much food has been taken. The exact correspondence, in a healthy animal, between the appetite and the amount of food required is extraordinary. As a rule, the meal, unless eaten very slowly, should cease before the appetite is entirely satisfied, because a little time is required for the outlying organs and tissues to feel the effects of the food that has been ingested. If too little has been taken it is easy enough to make it up at the next meal, and the appetite will be only the better and the food more grateful.

No one was ever sorry for having volun-tarily eaten too little, while millions every day repent having eaten too much. It has een said that the great lesson homeopathy taught the world was this: That, whereas physicians had been in the habit of giving the patient the largest dose he could stand, they have been led to see that their purpose was better subserved by giving him the smallest dose that would produce the desired effect. And so it is with food. Instead of eating, as most people unfortunately do, as much as they can, they should eat the smallest amount that will keep them in good health.

> Cheap Sleeping Quarters. From the Kansas City Journal.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"A new graft has been discovered in Sedalia," says one of the papers at that place.

"Every night for some time past the men's waiting room at the Missouri Pacific station has been crowded with men sleeping in the seats. When asked their business there by station attendants, they invariably resurrected tickets to some nearby town and said that they were waiting for trains. A few days are about fifty of these regular boarders applied at the ticket office to have the tickets redeemed. The agent then got next to the fact that the tickets were purchased for the sole purpose of bunking in a warm room."





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My catalogue, handsomely illustrated in colors, sent free upon request.

NO AGENTS

## MAN PRODIGAL, NOT WOMAN.

SO HER LUNCHES, DRINKS AND CAB RIDES TESTIFY.

Arguments of a Man Who Believes That Old Fashioned American Thrift Is Still in the Blood of New York Wives and Mothers Some Specimen Feminine Economies.

"What d'ye suppose they're eating in there?" said one man to another as they passed the only place in town where well dressed women sit on high stools in front of a counter and order their luncheons

"Lobster salad and ice-cream," suggested his companion.

"Nothing of the kind," answered the first. "Almost every woman you see there is the wife or the daughter of a man with a fairly comfortable income, and you may be sure that three-fourths of them are eating what they regard as really nourishing food, and strictly limiting the price of their luncheon to a sum considerably under that which their fathers, brothers and husbands are paying for luncheons down-

"Those women are mostly eating good strong soups, rolls and butter, or well made entrées that cost under 40 cents each. Few of them take coffee, and that rather because they regard it as a luxury at this hour than because they think it unwhole-

"If they take a hot drink with their luncheon they make it chocolate and cut off something solid that they would otherwise order.

"While the well to-do husband is taking with his luncheon something alcoholic, and a demitasse of coffee, which two luxuries add from 25 to 50 per cent to his bill, the wife is here or somewhere else in the retail-shopping district staying herself with a bite and a sup at something costing between twenty cents and a half a dollar, or perhaps shopping away without midday refreshment in the hope of getting home in time to have something that requires no immediate cash outlay.

"American women are reputed extravagant, New York woman especially so, but women of moderate means resort daily to economies that men rarely imitate. That is why women's clubs do not flourish even in the New York.

"Most women are unwilling to pay \$30, \$40, or \$50 a year for the privilege of visiting a clubhouse. They prefer to save dues, write their letters at home and rest, they must, in the retiring rooms of the big

shops "Every women's club, save a few for the rich, finds it extremely difficult to maintain a restaurant with prices such as rule in the men's clubs. Four members out of five take luncheon elsewhere, or content themselves with the cheapest thing that the club

restaurant affords. "It is the same with some of the men' clubs that have dining rooms for women. Those women who are admitted to the privileges of such rooms are chary about ordering food, and the yarns about women who always have a cocktail before the club luncheon are mostly the figments of fervid masculine imaginations.

"If the club dining rooms for women had to depend upon the food and drink ordered by the ladies themselves they'd soon shut up. It is the costly little meals that men order for women that keep these places

"The economies of the American woman extend to a hundred other things. Women in New York hire cabs less often than men of like means, and usually with the sole purpose of saving their best garments from damage by weather, so that the cab

hire is really an economy. "In four cases out of five it is the wife rather than the husband that insists upon heap seats at the theatre. You seldom catch girls buying candy for themselves or for one another in the extravagant fashion that young men of very moderate

means buy it for the girls. "The mild drinks that women set up for each other are usually very cheap, and woman is really not a treating animal. Women will carry a bag all over town rather than pay a quarter to an express company, and most women will resort to almost anything rather than send a tele-

gram, except upon urgent necessity. "If married men denied themselves little luxuries as their wives and daughters do. the savings of a good many families would be doubled. It really takes courage for men to economize in small matters; but women are not afraid of being thought stingy, because the weight of feminine public opinion is in favor of economy in the daily go and come of existence.

"Perhaps it is the sturdy independence of American life that accounts for this attitude. Women who are not wage earners are too proud to waste the money of their husbands and fathers, unless the family income is such as to make economy

absurd. "Those who denounce American wome as extravagant have made a hasty generalization from observation of a small class Ancient American thrift is still in the blood of our wives and mothers."

The Only Way. "Say, what's a good cure for seasickness? "Give it up."-Columbia Jester.

1870 1904

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HORSE KNEW THE ROUTE, And the Old Dairyman's Substitute Was

Able to Deliver Milk. From the Washington Post. 'Horses are close observers and learn apidly," remarked a downtown man, "and I had my attention strongly attracted to the fact recently. It came about in rather a pathetic way, too. For many years we have patronized one dairyman, and for equally many years the man has driven an old frame of a horse. While the animal was not fast, he was faithful. One day last week the poor old milkman was suddenly stricken ill while serving his customers and rendered help-less. The horse seemed to understand the awful situation, so he faithfully pulled his master home. Naturally we missed the milkman, and did not understand his absence until a few days later, when a strange dairyman stopped in front of the house. He inquired if the old man-our previous milkman-had been delivering milk at my place. I told him that he had, and inquired what the trouble was. Then he told the story, and how even at that time he was lying dangerously ill. 'And you see,' he went on to explain, 'I don't want the poor old fellow to lose his trade, and all I have to depend on is this old horse. He has been my main

struck a wrong house." WILL CLEAN UP PANAMA. Sanitary Corps to Precede the Diggers Down on the Isthmus.

reliance. He knows the route, and every

time he stops in front of a house I jump out.

When he stopped here I thought you must be one of the old man's customers, too. That

old horse isn't much to look at, but he's got

a head full of sense, and so far I haven't

From the Chicaro Daily News. When the Senate of the United States ratifies the Panama treaty the army of the United States will take immediate possession of the canal strip, ten miles wide through Panama, and exercise its authority over that strip, including the power of establishing and compelling the use of a complete sanitary system. If emergencies do not compel this system. If emergencies do not compel this country to take possession of the territory sooner, almost the first troops to be despatched to the Isthmus will be one of the largest medical corps fully equipped which ever left any country in time of peace to administer to the wants of living men. In other words, profiting by the experience of France on the Isthmus and by its own experience in tropical climes, the United States proposes to establish sanitary regulations in Panama, such as it has aiready put into operation in Cuba and the Philippines, for the safety of its soldiers, of the laborers to be employed in building the canal, and of the people of Panama.

building the canal, and of the people of Panama.

The equipment of this expedition will include all supplies known to be of value to the medical profession in tropical regions. The supply ships will carry hospital tents, immense quantities of medical stores and last, but not least, large supplies of mineral waters, which the soldiery will be compelled to use preparatory to establishing condensing and distilling plants on the Isthmus for furnishing a home supply of pure water.

Not only does the Government medical department feel assured that it can counteract much of the prevalent disease upon the Isthmus by the introduction of sanitary methods among the people, but it is intended, also to make merry war upon the deadly mosquito, which scientists have come to believe transports more disease, or as much.

also to make merry war upon the deadly mosquito, which scientists have come to believe transports more disease, or as mucil, at least, as any other source. Nets will be provided for protection, and in addition, kerosene oil in large quantities will be poured on the stagnant lakes and ponds, especially near the inhabited places, to effectually put an end to their existence. In commenting upon the improved methods in the army for practical medicinal purposes the other day an army officer said: "Ten years ago you could no more make a soldier believe that boiled or distilled water was necessary for his good health than you could make him believe that an army mule could fly. Nowadays when an order is given to drink nothing but pure water a soldier will hustle around and inconvenience himself a bit to get it. Only in case of extreme thirst will be easy, comparatively speaking, to enforce the proposed discipline in sanitary regulations on the Isthmus. The United States does not propose to build the Isthmian canal upon the bones of her soldiers, nor upon those of the laborers employed in its construction, nor upon those of the people of Panama, if it can help it. If science can do anything to prevent it/fewer lives will be sacrificed in this great work than upon any similar piece of work undertaken by any nation in the history of the world."

Not on the Grand Jury.

m the Warrensburg (Mo.) Journal - Democrate Here is the way a Benton county man confessed at a revival: He had been pressed to repent, and finally got up and said: "Deag friends, I feel the spirit moving in me to talk and tell what a bad man I have been, but I can't do it while the Grand Jury is in session."

The Lord will forgive, "shouted the preacher," I guess that's right," said the penitent, "but He ain't on the Grand Jury."



For the Convenience of all Sewing-Machine users, there are Singer stores in every city

Look for the Red "S"

When in need of a sewing-machine, or accessories.

Needles for all makes of sewing-machines.



After all, a bonnet frames a baby face more charmingly than even the most suc-

cessful hat and offers much more oppor tunity for dainty and artistic effect. The models range all the way from the snuggest and most unpretentious of caps to wonderful confections all lace and frills and

of the latter type are often appalling. But effectiveness need not necessarily mean costliness, and many a woman with clever fingers makes delightful bonnets for her small girl, or, if she does not fee



work wonderful transformations.



worn only by children whose entire costume and entourage lend themselves to artistic effect, even these most pronounced ideas are undeniably attractive.

There is, for example, the odd little cap illustrated in the large cut, fitting the head enugly by means of innumerable shirrings and trimmed in flowers and lace. A half

The full crown, frilled brim model, which

may be called either hat or bonnet, is not a novelty; but few models are prettier or more generally becoming, and innumerable ( changes are rung upon the main idea. The crown and outside frill may be of chiffon velvet, silk or satin, shirred or corded, while inside the heavier frill are soft frills of lace or mousseline. In dark

velvet or silk, this makes a serviceable bonnet for general wear.

Or the crown may be of the heavy material, the outside frill of heavy lace and inner frills of soft stuff. Again, there may be only the one frill of velvet or silk like the crown, but this frill is lined smoothly with white satin covered entirely by tiny frills of lace or chiffon, or by a shirring

lace at the outside edge.

of brim and crown.

making the soft Tam crown.

the full crown; or in place of the wreath a

rouleau of fur or velvet hides the joining

Sometimes the full crown has a lace me-

dallion set in its middle, Other models

Possibly the prettiest of the crowns

flowers, and the prices asked for bonnets

foundation, buys a very simple bonnet of good lines and herself gives the dainty touches that add so greatly to the expense of a model. Extra frills of lace or of lace edged mousseline, soft choux of baby ribor lace, hand embroidery, &c., will

From Paris come the most extrem among the quaint and picturesque bonnets but these French models have been copied here; and while some of them should be

> one of silk or satin covered by tiny frills of narrow valenciennes running in circles round the crown, and the smallest of plissé nousseline frills are used in the same way. Knots of ribbon, or clusters of little ostrich tips, choux of chiffon and flowers are the favorite trimmings for these rather elaborate bonnets, and the same trimmings are used upon the poke bonnets of silk, velvet or lace, which also are popular. More serviceable bonnets are made of oft zibeline or beaver and are modelled

plush, beaver, silk, &c. These caps turn back from the face with facing of little lace frills, of fur or of chiffon wreath of tiny bouton roses is laid upon shirrings, and the turned back part is usually in which they lived for five hours.

upon the same Tam crown and frilled brim,

or poke shape. Most comfortable and

practicable of all for cold weather wear are

the absolutely close fitting caps, like the

old time baby cap or hood, made of velvet,

popular with girls a little beyond bonnet age, and for them, too, are the rolled brim

hats of soft, long haired beaver, with low rown and simple trimming. For still older girls there are other pictresque models. More latitude is allowed them in the matter of trimming, though simple ribbon or velvet folds, knots and ows, with quills or wings, are the correct thing for school and ordinary wear, and

over-trimming will rob any hat of its youth-Tiny ostrich tips clustered all around the crown form the effective trimming for one of the soft felts with wide flapping

brim. Variations of the tricorne hat are liked for the schoolgirl, those in soft, long haired beaver trimmed with heavy cord and easel or with a military cockade being

the preferred models. The mania for one tone effects that prerails this season has affected the clothes of children and, save when hats are white. they almost invariably match the coat in

For the small boy there is, as usual, little chiffon with several narrow frills of A roll of satin or chiffon or a little band of tiny flowers is often set inside these soft frills against the hair, serving as a band to lift the bonnet slightly from the head. Wreaths of tiny flowers are introduced on the outside of the hat, closely encircling

show a closely shirred circle instead of the medallion, the fulness from this circle that is new in hats or caps. A picturesque hussar cap has made its appearance and s cunning if it does suggest Amazon marches and calcium lights. In all white, with white cord and brush, this cap is more likable, if less spectacular, than

in the blue and red and gold combina-The roll brim sailor in felt or leather. or the sailor cap, is the ordinary choice for a boy too old for bonnets and too young for visor caps, and for very small boys there are little hats of beaver with ex-tremely rolled brims and low, dome shaped

How Much Sleep Is Necessary.

rowns finished with a ribbon band.

From the Century.

A proper amount of sleep is, of course, absolutely essential to continued good health, but, if dietetic habits are correct, it is a matter which will regulate itself. If a rule is needed, one will follow naturally from the fact that almost every one feels languid on waking and is disposed to take another, nap, no matter how long he has been sleeping. This is a morbid sensation which it would take too long to explain here. It is enough to say that lack of sleep should be made up, if possible, at the beginning and not at the end. The best general rule is to rise at a given hour every morning, whether tired or not, and go to bed when sleepy. From the Century.

Young Sharks in a Shark's Stomach. From the Tropical Sun.

From the Tropical Sun.

A buge shark, measuring nearly eleven feet in length, was caught off the ocean pier at West Palm Beach Monday by C. F. Bingham of Nautilus cottage. A strange revelation was made when the big fish was cut open. In the stomach were twelve young sharks, each about sixteen inches in length. These were transferred to a water tank on the pier, which there lived for five hours.

tion by the Japanese Government.

Johnny-Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a joi